

The Pensacola Journal

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WHERE IT IS TO BE FOUND.

The Pensacola Journal is on sale at the following places in the city:
Bay Hotel.
Coe's Book Store.
Deport News Stand.
Gem Book Store.
Merchants Hotel.
Southern Hotel.
Thompson's Book Store.
Wagand Ice Cream Parlor.
Wagand's News Stand.
Walker's Book Store.

A Mobile Paper Makes a Fool of Itself.

The Mobile Item is "either very ignorant or very malicious in its discussion of subjects pertaining to Pensacola and the official actions of the Florida state health authorities. In its issue of Sunday the Item makes a fool of itself as follows:

The limit in the ridiculous has been reached.

Pensacola, Fla., a fever stricken city, has quarantined the counties of Escambia and Conecuh, in Alabama. There is one case of yellow fever at Castleberry, a small town in Conecuh. There were two other cases there, but the patients have passed to the other world.

But even with three or four or a dozen cases at Castleberry, why the idiotic action of the Pensacola authorities?

Does Dr. Porter or any other "wise" man of the Pensacola brand imagine for a moment that the good people of Conecuh and Escambia have gone crazy?

Does he think the people of Castleberry are going to arm themselves and break through the lines in a mad effort to reach a known hotbed of infection?

Pensacola is known to be infected, and badly infected at that. Yellow Jack is running wild and their own people are running away from the monster.

The cases at Castleberry originated from a Pensacola foci and now Dr. Porter or some of his hired men have the audacity to announce to the world that they have closed their doors to the little tank town on the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

It is more than foolish.

It is brute ignorance and unheard-of audacity.

But in the same breath we are inclined to laugh.

It is the old story of locking the stable after the horse is gone or trying to obtain insurance on the chimney after the house burns down.

Pensacola need not be alarmed.

The people of the counties quarantined have no desire to pay a visit to Palafox street at the present moment.

What Pensacola needs to do is to get together, clean up their dirty town and stamp out the yellow fever.

If they do their duty to themselves they have their hands full.

Castleberry will be taken good care of by the Alabama authorities.

We said that the Item was either ignorant or malicious. We are inclined after a second reading of the above to believe that it is both.

In the first place, Pensacola has not quarantined against Escambia and Conecuh counties, Alabama. The Pensacola health authorities have taken no action in the matter; they could not, in fact, have taken any action if they had wanted to. It is contrary to the law.

In the second place, the cases of yellow fever at Castleberry did not originate at Pensacola—at least there has been no evidence whatever to show that they did. No one knows where they originated. They may have originated from the same source from which the reported fever cases on ships clearing from Mobile originated. There is not, however, looking at the situation from this distance, any evidence to show that even this is so.

So far as the quarantine is concerned, Dr. Jos. Y. Porter, state health officer of Florida, has for the whole state of Florida quarantined against Escambia and Conecuh counties, Alabama. He has put those two counties on the same basis as Escambia county, Florida, and they occupy the same relation to the balance of the state of Florida as the county in which Pensacola is located does. If the bal-

ance of the state of Florida is to be protected against one of its own counties, it would be a very lax policy that would fail to protect it against an infected county in another state.

Pensacola has no objection to an honest discussion of the fever situation from an honest standpoint, but it does decidedly object to being misrepresented and traduced by a newspaper that ought to know better.

And now the big secretary of war is framing up another trip to the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. Taft will go down in history as the boss junkie.

Typhoid Fever vs. Yellow Jack.

The Savannah News prints the following comparison between typhoid fever in New York and Yellow Jack in the south, which will prove of interest at this time and, if carefully considered, rob the yellow plague of many of its terrors:

It is well known of course that pretty much all the time there is a great deal of typhoid fever in New York, especially in New York City. There is a great deal of typhoid in all sections of the country where the drinking water is drawn from sources that are polluted by sewerage.

During this year, however, there has been an unusual amount of the disease in New York. The newspapers of New York City are commenting on the report that the state health officer made to his board at Albany a few days ago. It seems from that report that up to a few days ago there had been this year as many as sixty thousand cases of typhoid fever in the state, and of these fully 30,000 says one New York paper, were in New York City.

The whole south has been alarmed by the presence of yellow fever in New Orleans this year, and it still is. In fact, the fever covers pretty nearly the entire state, but there hasn't been one tenth as many cases of fever in the whole of Louisiana as there have been cases of typhoid fever in New York, nor near as many deaths.

Of course, the death rate in typhoid fever is much less than in yellow fever. In the first named fever the mortality this year has been about five per cent. in New York, while the mortality from yellow fever, in New Orleans, has been about ten per cent. As a matter of fact the fever cases in New Orleans are not nearly all reported, or at least were not until quite recently. It is doubtful, therefore, if the death rate has been as high as ten per cent.

Yellow fever comes only occasionally, but typhoid is always present in most Northern cities. Indeed, it isn't

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136,450

COPIES

or an average of

5,248

DAILY

The following figures show The Pensacola Journal's circulation for each day during the month of September, 1905, with the average number of copies daily:

Sept. 1, 5,000	Sept. 16, 5,300
Sept. 2, 5,000	Sept. 17, 5,550
Sept. 3, 5,200	Sept. 18, 5,300
Sept. 4, 5,000	Sept. 19, 5,300
Sept. 5, 5,000	Sept. 20, 5,300
Sept. 6, 5,000	Sept. 21, 5,250
Sept. 7, 5,200	Sept. 22, 5,225
Sept. 8, 5,200	Sept. 23, 5,225
Sept. 9, 5,200	Sept. 24, 5,550
Sept. 10, 5,500	Sept. 25, 5,550
Sept. 11, 5,500	Sept. 26, 5,250
Sept. 12, 5,300	Sept. 27, 5,250
Sept. 13, 5,300	Sept. 28, 5,250
Sept. 14, 5,300	Sept. 29, 5,250
Sept. 15, 5,300	Sept. 30, 5,250

Total for the month.....136,450
Average per day.....5,248

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.

FRED A. SWEET,
Circulation Mgr.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1905.
J. P. STOKES,
Notary Public.

confined to the cities. It is safe to guess that there are twenty deaths from typhoid fever in this country to every one from yellow fever. It wouldn't be surprising if the figures were fifty to one. And yet yellow fever creates terror wherever it appears and the presence of typhoid is scarcely noticed.

The death rate in New Orleans this season hasn't been high. It has not been any higher than it is in seasons when there is no yellow fever. The inference is from this that many of those who died from the fever would have died anyway about the time they did, and that the city has been exceptionally free from all diseases except yellow fever. Is it not safer to live in New Orleans with her occasional visitations of yellow fever than to live in New York or Philadelphia or Chicago with their ever present typhoid fever?

Wonder if the bankers really favor a ship subsidy, or are only advocating it as a blind to cover up some kind of financial devilry?

ASK FOR WHAT YOU WANT.

You probably have enough money in your pocket now to make the "cash payment" required to secure some advertised bargain in real estate. And, if you are a good want advertiser, before the last payment becomes due, you will have found a buyer for it, and pocketed a pretty profit.

The folks who ASK for things are good people for you to know. You can find out who they are and what they want by turning to the classified advertisements.

After you have read the real estate ads. for a time you will find yourself growing INTERESTED in them. And when you get as much interested in real estate as you are in your favorite sport or amusement—you will find yourself on the short, quick route to wealth.

Wouldn't it be foolish to run around inquiring of your friends for somebody's address, instead of looking in the directory for it? Isn't it just as foolish to inquire of your friends if they know of a good servant, or a good house or apartment, instead of reading the ads?

That Panama Canal deal begins to have some earmarks of official fat frying.

VOX POPULI

Muscogee Quarantine.

Editor Pensacola Journal:

It seems that every little village against our quarantine regulations, especially Beulah, but I don't think they ought to have any kick coming whatever, when most of the citizens are going to and fro, to the infected quarantine line to get rid of their little "truck," when they know it is bitterly against our orders, after doing so, or trying to come in our town. So I will advise each and every one to abide by the regulations, as the correspondent of said place. Though it seemed to be quite a surprise to him when he drove upon me, as from "Beulah Items"—he couldn't tell an umbrella from my bull-dog, or he didn't "Circum-spectu" me. So I was well armed for the law-breakers, and sun also. Though I am glad he took the second thought to obey my orders without any further trouble, for he had met up with our old citizen "Uncle Bob Bradley," he would have thought of the 60's no doubt.

SEVERAL ANSWERS TO PROF. ALLEN'S PROBLEM.

The Journal has received the following answers to the problem propounded by Professor I. E. Allen several days ago:

Milton, Fla., Oct. 14, 1905.
Editor Pensacola Journal:

Answering Prof. I. E. Allen's problem in this morning's Journal:
By inverse proportion, 21.

By analysis, 12.
I haven't the time nor money to employ men and boys, lease a field of exact proportions, and practically demonstrate that either of the above answers is correct, so the Prof. can take his choice.

Will the Prof. kindly inform me what the exact area of the supposed field is?

JOURNAL READER.
Chipley, Fla., Oct. 15, 1905.

Editor Pensacola Journal:
The answer to Prof. I. E. Allen's problem is 12 boys. Your correspondent don't ask for the solution. I will furnish analysis if desired. Have you any more good problems for solution?

J. S. HUGHES.
Pensacola, Oct. 15, 1905.

Editor Pensacola Journal:
Below please find answer to the following problem submitted to you by Prof. I. E. Allen: "If 8 men or 15 boys can plow a certain field in 15 days of 9-13 hours each, how many boys must assist 16 men to do the same work in 5 days of 10 hours each?"

Answer: Twelve boys.
Professor, come again with something tougher than that.

JOSEPH D. BROWN.
Roberts, Fla., Oct. 16, 1905.

Editor Pensacola Journal:
The following problem in Saturday's Journal, submitted by Prof. I. E. Allen for solution, was referred to its readers:

Prof. Allen says, "There is some controversy as to the proper answer" and as he is not usually given to joking, a solution by analysis is attempted by me.

The problem as stated is: "If 8 men or 15 boys can plow a certain field in 15 days of 9-13 hours each, how many boys must assist 16 men to do the same work in 5 days of 10 hours each?"

If 8 men can do the work in 15 days

Help! Help! I'm Falling

of 9-13 hours, or 140 hours, 16 men can do it in half the time, or 70 hours; and in 5 days of 10 hours each, or 50 hours can do 50-70 or 5-7 of the work, leaving 2-7 of the work to be performed by the assistance of the boys, and if 15 boys can plow the field alone in 15 days of 9-13 hours each, or 140 hours, it would take 1 boy 15 times 140 hours, 2100 hours to do the work, and when working 5 days of 10 hours each, or 50 hours, he would do 50-2100—1-42 of the whole, then it would require 42 boys working alone to plow the field, but since they are required to do only 2-7 of the whole work, it would take only 2-7 of 42 boys as 1-7 of 42 equals 6, then 2-7 equals 12 boys.

There can be no question as to the correctness of this answer (12 boys) to the problem as stated.

Respectfully,
SOLON R. RATE.

Olive, Fla., Oct. 16, 1905.
Editor Pensacola Journal:

Dear Sir—Allow me small space in your paper to answer example given by Prof. I. E. Allen in Saturday's Journal. The example is, if I understand it, 8 men and 15 boys can do a piece of work in 15 days by working 9-13 hours each day, how many boys will it take to assist 16 men to do the same work in 5 days, by working 10 hours each day.

The answer is 21 boys.
Yours respectfully,
R. M. MERRITT.

NATIONS AND DRINKS

A VAST DIFFERENCE IN THE USE OF CERTAIN BEVERAGES.

America and Russia Are Widely Apart in the Consumption of Coffee—How Italy and England Differ in the Use of Tea, Beer and Wine.

Nations differ in what they drink far more than in their dress or speech, the size of their armies or the amount of their national debt. In their use of coffee, for example, the American and the Russian offer as great a contrast as an octogenarian and a year-old babe. On an average, the American drinks as much coffee in one day as does the Muscovite in eighty days. In the consumption of tea, beer and wine the English and the Italians differ to a still more startling degree. In one day the average Britisher sips as much tea as eighteen hundred Italians, and in the same length of time he swallows enough beer to keep the average Italian supplied for six months. Yet, in wine drinking the Italian shows that he can equal eighty-four John Bulls.

According to the latest statistics of the department of commerce at Washington, it appears that the American is fairly temperate when compared with his European brothers. He drinks less beer than the Englishman, the German or the Austrian. In the use of spirituous liquors he falls still further behind and finds himself outclassed by the Austrian, the Hungarian, the German and the Frenchman. He also ranks fifth among the nations as a wine drinker. The Frenchman, the Italian, the Austrian and the German go ahead of him.

The American, far more than many Europeans, seeks refreshment and renewed energy in the "cup which invigorates, but does not intoxicate." Coffee and tea are his favorite beverages. On an average he drinks more coffee than the native of any country of the old world, and when classed with Europeans he is surpassed only by the English in his use of tea.

The comparative temperance of the American, furthermore, would seem to be little endangered by the great immigration hither at the present time of Russians and Italians. In the use of spirits the Italian is at the very bottom of the list of Europeans. He also drinks less beer than any of his neighbors. He drinks considerable wine, but it is a wine that contains little alcohol, and even in this category he falls some distance behind the French. The Russian ranks sixth in the consumption of spirits, and he drinks one-thirtieth as much beer as the Englishman. He also uses so little wine that not even an estimate is obtainable of how much he does drink.

Should an American, an Englishman, a Frenchman, an Austrian, a German, an Italian and a Russian sit down to a

Thus cried the hair. And a kind neighbor came to the rescue with a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. The hair was saved! In gratitude, it grew long and heavy, and with all the deep, rich color of early life. Druggists have sold it in all parts of the world for 60 years.

table together and order drinks in a quantity that would show the relative consumption of these beverages by their respective peoples, some would get enough for a bath, while others would obtain only a few swallows. If they should take ten, for instance, the Englishman would find himself confronted with 1,800 cups, the American with 400, the Russian with 275, the German with 30, the Austrian with 20, the Frenchman with 18 and the Italian with only 1.

If the tea should prove unsatisfactory and the party order beer, the Englishman again would prove himself the heaviest drinker. He would be found to rank considerably ahead of the German, who is generally supposed to swallow most of this beverage. He would get 175 glasses, while the German would take 150, the Austrian 100, the Russian 80, the Frenchman 67, the Russian 5 and the Italian only 1.

In case the weather should turn suddenly cold and the little assemblage decided that "something hot" would be better and every one order spirits, the Austrian would then outclass all the others. Nevertheless he would not distance his rivals to any great extent. It would be found that liquor suits the taste of the various drinkers far more evenly than any of the other beverages ordered. The Austrian would, for example, take 9 glasses, the German 6, the Frenchman 5, the American, the Englishman and the Russian 4 (though the American's glasses would contain a trifle more than the Englishman's, and the Russian's "a bit" more than the American's), while the Italian would satisfy himself with 1.

Should the liquor prove too hot without a weaker drink afterward and all agree on wine for their farewell toast the Frenchman would then "outswallow" his companions. His order would call for 100 glasses, while the Italian would content himself with 84, the Austrian with 17, the German with 6, the American with 1½ glasses and the Englishman with 1.

If at the end of this convivial scene the party should think some coffee would steady their nerves, the American would at last be found in the lead. He would ask for 60 cups, while the German would order 32, the Frenchman 21, the Austrian 10, the Italian 6, the Englishman 3 and the Russian only 1.—New York Tribune.

The Olive Oil Cure.

Sufferers from nerve disorders should certainly try the olive oil cure, which is most highly recommended to those who have learned abroad to appreciate the addition of oil to salads. The very best and purest olive oil must be obtained, and one teaspoonful three times a day is the dose if the victim of neuralgia, anæmia or disordered nerves is in a hurry to be cured. Otherwise it is recommended that the oil taste should be cultivated by the addition of a very little to the salad taken once or twice a day, to which a dash of vinegar may be added, so that the disagreeable taste of the oil may be almost completely disguised. The patient should gradually lessen the vinegar and increase the oil until it is so well liked that it can be taken raw. It is claimed for olive oil, just as it is for apples, that it keeps the liver in good working order, thus preventing rheumatism, rendering the complexion healthy and clear and also making the hair grow glossy and abundant.—London Mail.

Some English Words.

Why is one who bets a "better," while a man who estimates is an "estimator," and what is it that causes so many words like these to differ in the spelling of their last syllables? A grammarian explains that the difference is due to the fact that the English language comes from two great sources, some words being Germanic and others Latin. For the Germanic roots add "er" in "worker," while the Latin roots add "or" in "factor." There is the Germanic "speaker" and the Latin "orator." And no one would dream of writing either of a "makor" or of a "creater."

The things we want most in this world are always those beyond our reach. If we had them we wouldn't be a bit happier.

THE TRANSMISSION OF YELLOW FEVER AND HOW TO NURSE IT

At a meeting of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, held August 12, 1905, Dr. Rudolph Matas addressed the Society on the "New duties and responsibilities imposed upon trained nurses, and other persons entrusted with the care of yellow fever patients, in consequence of the newly acquired knowledge of the mode of transmission of this disease by the mosquito."

A brief synopsis of the elementary facts connected with yellow fever prophylaxis and a statement of the sanitary duties in this disease, which he had utilized in his teaching, and submitted to the Society are published for the benefit of The Journal's readers as follows:

ELEMENTARY FACTS OF EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

1. Yellow fever may be defined as an acute, infectious, febrile disease which is transmitted from the sick to susceptible individuals through the agency of mosquitoes; and, as far as known, by the single species, the *Stegomyia fasciata*, which is the common domestic or eastern mosquito of New Orleans, and in fact of all the localities in which yellow fever prevails.

2. The germ or transmissible poison of yellow fever exists in the blood of yellow fever patients only during the first three days of the disease; afterwards the patient ceases to be a menace to the health of others. Hence the importance of recording the very hour when the attack first began.

3. The mosquito (infectious agent) is powerless to convey the disease to a susceptible person by its bite until at least twelve days have elapsed after biting the yellow fever patient. This period of incubation in the mosquito is the time that is required for the germ of the disease to breed in the body of the mosquito and to migrate from the insect's stomach to its salivary glands. The United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found, in 1900, that in Cuba this period varies from twelve days, in the hot summer months, to eighteen days and over, in the cooler winter season.

4. After incubating the yellow fever germ in its body during the period

above specified, the *Stegomyia* is ready to transmit the disease during the entire period of its natural life, which may extend over 154 days, provided the insect has access to water. (Guitierrez.) Walter Reed was able to inoculate yellow fever with a *Stegomyia* fifty-seven days old. Guitierrez with another 101 days old. [Note—According to Agramonte, *Stegomyia fasciata* in Havana can only be coaxed to bite until four days old. With us, in Louisiana, says Dupree, it bites without coaxing within twenty-four hours after emerging from the pupa case. It was believed, at one time, that: (1) the females of *Stegomyia* must be impregnated before they will bite; (2) that the female, after biting once, does not appear to bite a second time, or at least until five or seven days have elapsed; but Dupree says that the *Stegomyia* in Louisiana that have been isolated and reared apart from the males will bite promptly and frequently. Probably after they have digested their blood meal, and, like *Anopheles*, within three to five days after.]

5. A period, varying from two to five days, usually elapses after the bite of an infected mosquito before the symptoms of yellow fever will develop in the human subject. (This is the incubation period of yellow fever, and the United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found that in thirteen cases of experimentally obtained yellow fever the bites of mosquitoes it varied from forty-one hours to five days and seventeen hours, after inoculation.)

6. From the above, we gather that if an adult *Stegomyia fasciata* bites a yellow fever patient within the first three days of the disease, it will have to incubate the poison in its body from twelve to eighteen days (incubation period in the mosquito); then, if it bites a susceptible person at the expiration of this time, two to five days must elapse for the disease to manifest itself in the bitten person. Therefore, estimating the probable spread of yellow fever from a single individual to the susceptible persons in his environment, a period of at least twenty-six days must be allowed to elapse before the success or failure of any preventive measures, directed towards the destruction of the mosquito, can be determined. In view of the fact that several days may elapse before a mosquito infected from the first case may bite a susceptible person, this period of observation should be lengthened to thirty days, which is the time given by the health authorities of New Orleans in the present epidemic, to determine if a focus will develop from an infected case after its first appearance in a given locality.

7. The *Stegomyia fasciata* cannot convey yellow fever during the time that the poison is incubating in its body (twelve to eighteen days). It may bite freely and repeatedly during this period, but its bite is innocuous; neither does its bite within this period confer any immunity to the bitten person.

8. Yellow fever is not transmitted or conveyed by fomites (i. e. articles or materials which have come in contact with yellow fever patients or their immediate surroundings). Hence the disinfection of clothing, bedding or merchandise supposedly soiled or contaminated by contact or proximity with the sick, is unnecessary.

9. The bodies or cadavers of the dead from yellow fever are incapable of transmitting the disease unless death occurs within the first three days of the disease (a rare occurrence); and then only if mosquitoes are allowed to bite the body before decomposition has set in.

10. There is no possibility of contracting yellow fever from the black vomit, evacuations, or other excretions of yellow fever patients.

11. An attack of yellow fever caused, as it always is, by the bite of the *Stegomyia*, confers immunity against subsequent attacks of the disease.

Duties of the Trained Nurse.

NEW DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IMPOSED UPON TRAINED NURSES IN THE TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ABOVE FACTS.

1. No nurse can be considered as trained in the management of yellow fever in the light of present, accepted, knowledge unless she is thoroughly, earnestly, and conscientiously, that the disease is transmitted solely by mosquitoes, and that it is her duty to prevent the admission of these insects to the sick room and to destroy them promptly if they should find their way therein.

2. That as the inseparable attendant at the bedside of the patient she must co-operate with the physician in the discharge of his functions as guardian of the public health. The trained nurse in this capacity becoming directly the most efficient and important sanitary agent in preventing the spread of yellow fever in infected localities. Upon her intelligent appreciation of the mode of transmission of this disease, her personal safety (if she is an non-immune) and the protection of the family and the entire household of the patient, (especially if these are not immune) largely, if not entirely, depends.

3. Every nurse must bear in mind that the most malignant yellow fever patient is innocuous and absolutely harmless to even the most susceptible non-immune, if the proper precautions are taken to prevent the access of mosquitoes to the patient's person.

4. The greatest freedom of personal contact and intercourse may therefore be permitted between the yellow fever sick and the well in the sick room, and provided the inoculation of mosquitoes, by biting the patient during the first three days of the disease, is absolutely prevented.

5. The mission of a trained nurse is not satisfactorily accomplished if a patient, suffering from any kind of fever, in localities infected with yellow fever, who is confined to her care, is allowed to be bitten by a mosquito, even if the fever is proven not to be yellow fever. Mosquito bites are annoying and harmful even if not infective to the patient, and it must be looked upon as an evidence of neglect, if he shows evidences of mosquito stings.

6. No nurse can consider herself a trained yellow fever nurse unless she has made herself thoroughly familiar with the weapons which science and experience have given her to effectively protect her non-infected patients and those persons who are dependent upon her knowledge and exertions for safety from the infected.

7. The weapons of offense and defense that the nurse must learn to handle in protecting her patients are:

(A) The Mosquito Bar (Bobbin Preferred), to isolate the Patient in His Bed.

1. The netting of bars must have meshes fine enough to prevent the passage of mosquitoes.

2. Mosquitoes can bite through mosquito nets when any part of the patient's body is in contact with the netting.

3. Frequent examinations should be made to see that there are no torn places in the netting and that no mosquitoes have found a lodging inside. The netting should be well tucked in to keep the mosquitoes from entering.

5. If mosquitoes are found within the netting they should be killed inside, not merely driven or shaken out.

6. All cases of fever should be promptly reported to the physician; awaiting his arrival they should be covered with a mosquito bar. This is particularly important in dealing with mild fevers, especially in infants and children in localities liable to infection with yellow